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ATHERTON URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT



of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Sanitary Inspector

for

1952



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Atherton Urban District Council

Public Health Committee

Chairman:

Councillor R. SHAW.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor E. DONOGHUE.

Councillors

H. ANDERSON
W. BRETT
W. DOBSON
C. FLETCHER
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H. PARTINGTON

R. POMFRET
J. J. QUINN
C. ROWLAND
J. STIRZAKER
J. WALSH.

Public Health Officers

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

T. PATTON SEWELL, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Divisional Medical Officer, No. 11 Division, Lanes. C.C.

Divisional School Medical Officer, Lanes. C.C.

M.O.H. Leigh, M.B.; Horwich U.D.C., Tyldesley U.D.C.,
and Westhoughton U.D.C.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR:

FRANK MARKLAND, M.S.I.A.

Cert. R.S.I. for Meat Inspection.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR:

THOMAS McGUIRE, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I., I.S.A.A. (Dip.)

Cert. R.S.I. for Meat Inspection.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT:

Mrs. J. CARTLEDGE.

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Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Atherton,

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Atherton for the year ending 31st December, 1952, together with certain relevant statistical information thereto.

Statistics.

The population of the district has been estimated at 20,380.

During the year there were 323 live births, as compared with 264 the previous year, and 11 still births, one more than in 1951. Thus the Live Birth Rate has risen from 12.9 in 1951 to 15.2 this year, and the Still Birth Rate has fallen from 36 to 33 during the same period.

As last year, no death attributable to child-birth occurred. The Maternal Mortality Rate, therefore, remains nil.

Five infants failed to survive to their first birthday, so that the Infantile Death Rate is 15.

Deaths from all causes totalled 252, being 23 less than the preceeding year. In consequence the Death Rate for 1952 is 13.1.

Health Services.

The Lancashire County Council, through its Divisional Health Administration Scheme, 1947, has continued to provide the personal health services in the district.

Essential details of the services provided will be found in Section B of the body of this Report.

Infectious Disease.

There has been no serious outbreak of infectious disease in the district during the year. Scarlet fever and measles have been prevalent, but cases on the whole have tended to be mild in character, and complications exceptional.

Observations on the various diseases are given in Section C.

Sanitary Circumstances.

As previously, the sanitary circumstances of the district have been kept under close review during the year. Special attention has been paid to food, water supplies, housing, smoke abatement and refuse disposal.

Yours sincerely,

T. PATTON SEWELL.

SECTION A.

Statistics.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS.

General Statistics.

Area in acres—2,265.

Population:—

1951 Census—20,591.

Mid 1952 Estimate—20,380.

Number of inhabited houses—6,265.

Rateable Value—£104,350.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£399.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	....	....	....	164	152	316
Illegitimate	....	....		5	2	7
Total				169	154	323

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) 15.2

Still Births:—				Males.	Females.	Total
				4	7	11

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births) 33.

Deaths—All Causes:—				Male.	Female.	Total.
				129	123	252

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population) 12.4

Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 population) 13.1

Maternal Deaths.						Nil.
Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 total births)						Nil.

Infantile Deaths—						5
Infantile Death Rate						15

Neo-natal Deaths—						2
Neo-natal Mortality Rate						6

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS.

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality	
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total	Neo-natal
Year 1952	323	15.2	252	13.1	11	33	nil	nil	5	15
Year 1951.....	264	12.9	275	13.4	10	36	nil	nil	2	8
Year 1950.....	292	14.0	240	11.5	15	49	1	3.26	7	24
" 1949.....	307	14.7	265	12.8	10	32	nil	nil	4	13
" 1948.....	316	15.2	209	10.0	13	39	nil	nil	9	28
" 1947.....	400	19.7	270	13.3	20	49	2	4.76	20	50
Avgc. 5 years— 1947-1951	—	15.3	—	12.2	—	41	—	1.60	—	24

Adjusted { live birth-rate (comparability factor, 0.96) = 15.2 per 1,000.
death-rate (comparability factor, 1.06) = 13.1 per 1,000.

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1952.

Registrar General's Return.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.
Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	...	...
Tuberculosis, other .....	...	...
Syphilitic Disease .....	...	...
Diphtheria .....	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	1
Meningococcal Infections .....	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	...
Measles .....	...	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .....	...	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	4	...
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .....	...	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .....	...	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	18	9
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .....	...	...
Diabetes .....	...	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	18	25
Coronary Disease, Angina	23	7
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	1
Other Heart Disease	19	27
Other Circulatory Disease	5	2
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	4	4
Bronchitis	8	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	...
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	...	...
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	...	...
Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	...
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	...
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .....	...	...
Congenital Malformations .....	...	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	8	25
Motor Vehicle Accidents .....	...	1
All other Accidents	2	...
Suicide	3	...
Homicide and operations of war .....	...	...
TOTAL	129	123

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1952, according to Age Groups.

CAUSE	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	Over 85	Totals
Whooping Cough	1																	1
Diphtheria																		...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis																		...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis																		...
Influenza			1															...
Measles		1																...
Acute Inf. Encephalitis																		1
Cancer			1	1						8	4	8	1	7	6			...
Diabetes												1				1		...
Intracranial Vascular Lesions										2	2	4	7	9	10	2	1	...
Heart Diseases								2	5	4	6	15	14	17	12	6	4	...
Diseases of Circ. System										1	1	3	1	3	4	2	2	...
Bronchitis	1									2	2	1	1	1	1	3		...
Pneumonia		1										2		2	3	1		...
Other Respiratory Diseases																		...
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum																		...
Appendicitis																		...
Other Digestive Diseases	1																	...
Nephritis										1	2	1			2			...
Pregnancy, other accidents																		...
Prem. Births & Cong. Debility	2																	...
Suicides									1			1			1			...
Violence, excluding Suicides		1								2		2			1			...
Senile Decay															4	6	3	...
Other defined Diseases				1							1	3			2	1		...
Road Traffic Accidents.....																1		...
TOTALS	5	3	2	2				2	6	20	18	41	28	41	46	23	12	249

TABLE IV.
CAUSE OF DEATH DURING 1952.
Distribution:—In Wards (compiled locally).

CAUSE.	Hag Fold	North	East	South	West	Central	Sex		Total	Total Deaths in Hospitals	
							Males	F'mles		M.	F
Whooping Cough	1							1	1	...	1
Diphtheria ....										...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....										...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....										...	...
Influenza	1							1	1	...	1
Measles			1					1	1	...	1
Acute Inf. Encephalitis			1				1		1	...	...
Cancer	6	6	10	3	11	3	24	15	39	11	7
Diabetes			1	1				2	2	...	...
Intraeranian Vascular Lesions	2	6	8	3	7	11	12	25	37	6	6
Heart Diseases	8	16	13	13	21	14	47	38	85	13	11
Diseases of Circ. System	12	1	2	3	6	3	9	8	17	3	1
Bronchitis	2	3		3	1	3	8	4	12	...	1
Pneumonia	1	4	4			2	7	4	11	3	1
Other Respiratory Diseases .....										...	...
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum										...	...
Appendicitis ....										...	...
Other Digestive Diseases				1			1		1	...	1
Nephritis	1		1	1	1	2	4	2	6	3	1
Pregnancy Other Acc. ....										...	...
Prem. Births & Cong. Debility.....					1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Suicides			1			2	3		3	...	...
Violence (excluding Suicides)			1	2		3	3	3	6	3	3
Senile Decay	2	3	2	1	3	4	5	10	15	...	1
Other Causes	1	1	3			3	3	5	8	1	2
Road Traffic Accidents.....					1			1	1	...	1
Totals (All Causes).....	27	40	48	31	52	51	128	121	249	34	40

TABLE V.

VITAL STATISTICS—Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1952. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

			England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000—50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Adminis- trative County
Births:			Rates per 1,000 Home Population.			
Live Births	....	....	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6
Still Births	....	....	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34
			22.6(a)	24.6(a)	23.0(a)	19.2(a)
Deaths:						
All Causes	....	....	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	....	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	....	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	....	....	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31
Influenza	....	....	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Smallpox	....	....	0.00	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	....	....	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	....	....	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58
Notifications (Corrected):						
Typhoid Fever	....	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	....	....	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	....	....	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever	....	....	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56
Whooping Cough	....	....	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66
Diphtheria	....	....	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	....	....	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14
Smallpox	....	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	....	....	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23
Pneumonia	....	....	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis):						
Paralytic	....	....	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Non-Paralytic	....	....	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Food Poisoning	....	....	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	17.87(a)	23.94(a)	10.22(a)	30.77(a)
Deaths.			Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
All causes under 1 year of age	....	....	27.6(a)	31.2	25.8	23.8
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under under 2 years of age	....	....	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

	Inter-natal List No. and cause	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	61	0.09	
A116	{ Abortion with toxæmia	13	0.02	1
	{ Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	147	0.21	
A117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	59	0.09	
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	31	0.04	3
A119	Abortion with sepsis	47	0.07	5
A120	Other complications of preg- nancy, childbirth and the puerperium	138	0.20	

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Ambulance.

Atherton Ambulance Station. Tel. Atherton 165.

Care of Children—Children Act, 1948.

Children's Committee, Lancashire County Council. Area Children's Officer:—Miss D. B. Roberts, Hyde Lodge, Clarendon Road, Eccles. Tel. Eccles 1877.

Clinics.

1. ANTE-NATAL.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon

2. ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Monday and Thursday a.m.

3. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

(i) Alder House Clinic.

By arrangement, Monday afternoon of the 2nd and 4th week.

(ii) General Practitioner Service

4. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Monday and Wednesday, 1-30 to 3-30 p.m.

5. OPHTHALMIC.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Tuesday a.m.

6. ORTHOPAEDIC.

Eljot Street Clinic, Tyldesley.

2nd Wednesday afternoon each month

7. POST-NATAL.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon

8. SCHOOL HEALTH AND MINOR AILMENT.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Monday and Thursday a.m.

9. SPEECH THERAPY.

Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh, by appointment.

10. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY AND CHEST CLINIC,
Chest Clinic, Church Street, Leigh.

11. VENEREAL DISEASES.

(i) Civic Centre, Bolton.
Males and Females—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 2 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

(ii) Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan.
Males—Wednesday 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Females—Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Convalescence.

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire C.C. through the Divisional Medical Officer.

Convalescent Treatment.

Under arrangements made by the Regional Hospital Board through the Local Hospital Management Committee.

Health Visiting Service.

Full-time Health Visitors/School Nurses are employed in the area by the Lancashire C.C.

Home Help Service.

Provided by the Lancashire C.C. Apply to Divisional Health Office, Leigh Road, Leigh.

Home Nursing Service.

Two full-time District Nurses employed in the district.

Hospitals.

1. **General**—Leigh Infirmary, Atherleigh Hospital, etc.
2. **Infectious Disease**—Astley Hospital, Astley; Hulton Lane Fever Hospital, Bolton, etc.
3. **Maternity**—Bolton District General Hospital, Farnworth, etc.

Laboratory Facilities.

Regional Hospital Laboratories at Bolton, Leigh and Wigan Infirmaries and the Monsall Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Maternity Homes.

Firs Maternity Home, Leigh.
Haslam, Havercroft & Heaton Grange Maternity Homes, Bolton.

Midwifery Service.

Domiciliary midwives employed whole time in the area by Lancs. C.C.

Nursing Homes.

None in the district.

Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Children.

Provision for their care is made by the Lancs. C.C., in conjunction with voluntary organisations.

Welfare Services.

Under arrangements made by the Lancs. C.C.

Residential accommodation at Atherleigh Grange, Leigh, and at the Bolton District General Hospital Annexe, Farnworth.

No hostels in the district.

X-ray Facilities.

At Bolton, Leigh and Wigan Infirmaries. Facilities for special chest cases at the Chest Clinic, Church Street, Leigh.

SECTION C.

*Prevalence of
and Control over Infectious
and other Diseases*

SECTION C,

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Chickenpox (Varicella).

This disease is not notifiable in the district. Normally the disease is comparatively mild in character and is mainly of importance because it may resemble smallpox.

Diphtheria.

According to the Ministry of Health, over ten million children in England and Wales have been immunised against diphtheria in the past twelve years, and in that period notifications of diphtheria have fallen from over 23,000 in the year 1944 to a new low figure of 274 for the first nine months of 1952. At the same time the number of deaths from diphtheria has decreased from 934 to 31.

This striking reduction, both in the number of cases and of deaths, must be a matter of satisfaction to all who have worked unremittingly to bring it about—but it is by no means the end of the story.

The decline in the number of deaths in 1952 was not so marked as in previous years and the number of children now accepting protection against the disease is seriously below the number considered necessary to eradicate the disease from the community. To this further end it is considered that the protection rate should be at least 75% of the child population. In 1952 it was only 31% for the country as a whole.

The main reason for the low acceptance rate is that the fear of diphtheria has declined among parents in a direct relationship to the decline of the disease itself. The majority of parents of young children nowadays have never seen or heard of a case of diphtheria among their neighbours' children and are more afraid of illnesses they know than of diphtheria.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that diphtheria still occurs and it still kills, and consequently there is no reason to suppose that the people of Atherton will continue to enjoy their recent freedom from the disease unless they have their children immunised against it.

Immunisation is simple, virtually painless and provided free. For full protection two injections, with a month between each, should be given before the child's first birthday, followed by a single reinforcing dose on entering school at the age of five years. A second reinforcing dose three or four years later is an additional precaution.

Dysentery.

The prevention and control of this disease requires the understanding co-operation of all who handle food or drink, together with good sanitation and a high standard of personal hygiene in the community.

Twelve cases were notified.

Encephalitis.

No case of this infectious disease of the brain was notified.

Erysipelas.

Modern treatment has materially improved the outlook in this disease and reduced the need for hospital in-patient treatment. It can still, however, be a serious disease and bring about a fatal issue.

Four cases were reported during the year. None were admitted to hospital.

Food Poisoning.

Food poisoning is notifiable under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

As in the case of dysentery, the prevention and control of the disease requires the understanding co-operation of all who handle food and drink, together with good sanitation and a high standard of personal hygiene practised by all members of the community.

No case was notified during the year.

Malaria.

No new or relapsed case has been notified.

Measles.

This year, as was to be expected, measles was very prevalent, 494 cases being notified as against 50 the previous year. The disease again tended to be mild in character and without untoward complications.

Meningococcal Infection.

No case notified.

Mumps (Infective Parotitis).

This infection of the salivary glands is not notifiable,

Paratyphoid Fever.

This disease is a specific bowel complaint caused by swallowing infected food or drink. Its prevention depends upon good sanitation, clean food and safe water and milk supplies, fly extermination and personal hygiene.

No case was notified.

Pneumonia.

Twenty-six cases were reported, as compared with seventeen the previous year.

Polioencephalitis.

No case reported.

Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

No case reported.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Three cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever.

The disease was more prevalent than in the previous year, ninety-seven cases being notified, as compared with fifty-nine in 1951.

Smallpox (Variola).

While every care is taken in this country at ports of disembarkation and disemplaning to prevent the entrance of this serious disease, the risk of an outbreak is ever present.

Vaccination and re-vaccination remain our most potent defensive weapons against the disease.

No case occurred in the district during the year under review.

Tuberculosis.

Eleven new cases of pulmonary infection and three of non-pulmonary infection were notified. Last year there were twelve cases and ten cases respectively.

No deaths from this disease occurred during the year.

Modern advances, both in the prevention and treatment of this disease, have greatly improved the outlook and give hope that this historical scourge of mankind will eventually be mastered.

Typhoid Fever.

Like paratyphoid fever, this disease is a specific infection of the bowel caused by swallowing food or drink containing the infective organism.

No case was notified.

Venereal Diseases.

None of the venereal diseases are notifiable in this country.

Control is difficult, depending as it does on many factors as well as medical.

Treatment centres are provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

Whooping Cough.

With the subjugation of diphtheria, whooping cough has become the most serious and debilitating infectious disease of child life, and it is to be hoped that the public will soon be given the benefits of effective immunisation, as indicated by the results of the extensive field research recently completed by the Medical Research Council.

Eighteen cases were notified.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1952.

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED														Total Deaths	Cases removed to Hospital	
	Total Cases at all ages.	Years.															
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over				
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	97	1	...	4	8	11	58	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	66
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	26	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	14	2	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Measles, excluding German Measles	494	10	50	73	59	93	201	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Whooping Cough	18	1	4	1	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	12	2	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	654	15	61	81	77	107	263	18	5	5	2	17	3	...	...	...	84

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS.

[illegible]

TABLE VII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER, 1952.

DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS.

DISEASE.	Hag Fold Ward	North Ward	East Ward	South Ward	West Ward	Central Ward	Sex		Total	Removed to Hospitals
							M.	F.		
Smallpox ....	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	31	15	15	4	22	10	42	55	97	66
Diphtheria ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (except German Measles)	173	80	92	59	46	44	271	223	494	10
Paratyphoid Fever ....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	9	1	5	2	1	...	2	16	18	2
Pneumonia	5	6	7	1	2	5	15	11	26	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	3
Erysipelas	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	4	...
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac Poliomyelitis ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polioencephalitis ....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria contracted in:—										
(a) England & Wales	..	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Abroad ....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	4	3	2	...	2	1	4	8	12	1
Food Poisoning ....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	1	2	1	1	3	7	4	11	9
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	....	2	...	...	...	3	....	3	...
TOTALS	228	107	127	67	74	65	347	321	668	84

TABLE VIII.

Table relating to Vital Statistics and Notified Infectious Diseases in other years.

Year	Birth-rate	Death-Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate	Typhoid Fever		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Measles		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)
		Actual	Adjusted		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1900	36.7	16.49	...	161.6	13	2	29	...	8	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	14
1905	30.9	13.7	...	141.8	17	5	55	1	40	3	...	24	...	...	...	5	34
1910	26.47	14.67	...	154.1	19	3	88	...	20	2	...	36	...	...	...	6	15
1915	25.44	13.11	...	103.09	7	2	100	...	31	3	...	18	...	...	...	9	13
1920	24.1	12.1	...	109	2	2	49	...	24	...	...	15	...	...	...	2	...
1925	15.4	10.9	...	63	1	1	52	...	29	3	...	8	...	...	...	1	9
1930	15.3	10.6	...	61	1	...	42	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	3
1935	13.3	12.6	14.3	73	...	...	78	...	10	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
1936	14.1	11.6	13.2	58	...	...	41	...	53	1	...	6	...	...	...	3	1
1937	14.0	11.2	12.7	51	1	...	51	...	108	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1938	13.6	10.2	11.6	42	...	...	37	...	127	7	...	8	...	...	...	1	...
1939	14.6	12.04	...	46	...	...	70	...	34	6	...	7	...	...	...	5	...
1940	15.5	12.0	...	35	...	...	88	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
1941	16.1	12.5	...	75	...	...	48	...	16	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	3
1942	16.5	10.3	...	74	...	...	42	...	12	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
1943	18.2	12.8	...	74	...	...	49	...	12	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
1944	16.29	11.86	...	60	...	...	70	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
1945	17.9	11.3	...	23	...	...	42	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1946	17.6	10.9	...	33	...	...	22	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1947	19.7	13.3	...	50	...	...	79	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
1948	15.2	10.0	...	28	...	...	104	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
1949	14.7	12.8	13.7	13	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
1950	14.0	11.5	12.3	24	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
1951	12.9	13.4	14.2	8	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1952	15.8	12.4	13.1	15	...	...	97	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	494	1	...

SECTION D.

*Sanitary Circumstances
of the Area.*

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The town's water is derived in bulk from the Manchester and Bolton main supplies. Each house is connected to the mains and has its own internal supply of water of good quality, which is maintained at constant pressure.

The water is bacteriologically examined and analysed at Manchester and Bolton at regular intervals; 27 local samples being so examined during the year under review.

There is a slight tendency to plumbo solvent action, for which it is treated by the supplying authorities before delivery to our mains. The tin lining of all lead service piping is insisted upon.

Streams.

Streams within the district are examined periodically to prevent pollution. There are no dye or artificial silk works in Atherton.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage and sewerage is of the type known as the Combined System. Extensions to include housing estates were made during the year. Sewage is dealt with by the Leigh Sewerage Board.

Sanitary Accommodation.

At the end of 1951 the approximate numbers and types of closet accommodation were as follows, viz:—

Number of Privy Middens	Nil
Number of Closets attached to these Middens	Nil
Number of Pail Closets	27
Number of Trough Closets	7 (at schools)
Number of Waste Water Closets	898
Number of Fresh Water Closets	6623
Number of Dry Ashpits	Nil
Number of movable Ashbins	6433
Number of Houses on Water Carriage System	6241

Conversions during 1951:—

Number of Privy Closets to Pail Closets....	Nil
Number of Waste Closets to Fresh Water Closets	61
Number of Trough Closets to Fresh Water Closets	Nil

The Council's scheme for the conversion of waste water closets was suspended by the Ministry of Health on the outbreak of war in 1939. An application for permission to resume the conversion of defective and broken waste water closets was allowed during the year.

Disinfestation.

As previously, 5% D.D.T. solution has been used as a spray for disinfecting houses, supplemented where necessary by the removal of door and window casings, etc., together with scorching with a blow-lamp all exposed affected surfaces.

One Council house and one privately-owned house were so treated during the year.

Scavenging.

A weekly collection of refuse is operative in the district, utilising four motor vehicles. Approximately 9,000 tons of refuse were collected and removed.

House refuse is finally disposed of at Millers Lane Tip, where the Ministry of Health's regulations in respect of control are practiced.

Street sweeping is the responsibility of the Surveyor and is carried out by means of manual labour.

Salvage of paper, metals, kitchen waste, etc., was again maintained throughout the year.

Factories and Workplaces.

These premises are inspected periodically, and the general condition is fairly satisfactory. Particulars are contained in Table IX.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

The destruction of rats and mice was continued throughout the year at premises within the district.

As a Public Health measure, no charge is made for rat destruction at private houses, but unfortunately there appears to be a belief that this act of grace relieves the occupier of all responsibility, with the result that they do very little to help themselves.

The onus of ridding premises from rats and mice is on the occupier of the premises, and although the Council is willing to give every assistance in this direction, the Local Authority has the power to take action against any occupier who fails to carry out his obligations.

All the sewers were treated twice, and the usual method of three days' pre-baiting, followed by poison bait, was adopted. On each treatment this work necessitates the baiting of approximately 481 manholes in all parts of the district. Although the relative number of pre-bait "takes" was low, poison baits were placed in the majority of manholes.

Sausage rusk formed the pre-bait, to which Zinc Phosphide was added for the poisoning in the first treatment, and bread mash, plus Arsenical Oxide, was used in the second treatment, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Swimming Baths.

The public swimming baths are owned by the Council, who have installed a modern filtration and chlorination plant. They are maintained in a most satisfactory manner.

Samples of water taken from the plunge bath after a period of considerable usage have, on examination by the Public Health Laboratory, proved to be quite satisfactory.

All the water used for bathing purposes is drawn from the town's supply.

Schools.

The general structure of the schools in the town is in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Offensive Trades.

There are no premises of this nature in the town.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Two houses are registered for this purpose, and generally are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Rag Flock Acts.

There is only one workshop in Atherton where rag flock is manufactured, used or sold. The sample submitted for examination was satisfactory.

TABLE IX.
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PREMISES.	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	10	37	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	87	161	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises)	5	17	—	—
Total	102	215	14	Nil

Defects Found in Factories and Workshops.

Nuisances under the Public Health and Factory Acts—

	Found.	Abated.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—
Sanitary Accommodation —			
Insufficient	2	2	—
Unsuitable or defective	4	4	2
Other offences against the Act	1	1	—
Total	14	14	2

SECTION E.

*Inspection and Supervision
of Food.*

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Places under Inspection.

The following is a brief list of works, etc., under inspection:—

Factories	87
Ice Cream Premises	47
Workplaces including offices, etc.	76
Bakehouses	22
Food hawking premises	5
Milkshops (bottled milk only).....	59
Food preparing premises	45
Fried Fish Shops	21

Food Inspection.

Premises used for the preparation, storage or sale of foodstuffs are inspected frequently, and are generally found to be maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Clean Food Bye-laws are now in operation in the town, and after overcoming initial difficulties, the department has obtained the willing co-operation of the majority of food traders.

Premises registered for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream have been regularly visited, and considerable improvements in the premises and the finished product have been effected. The "Codes of Practice" evolved by the Lancashire County Council have been adopted in order to maintain uniformity throughout the county.

There are 6 premises registered for the manufacture and 41 for the sale of ice cream.

49 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue test, of which 47 attained Grade 1, and 2 Grade 3.

Food hawkers and their premises are registered and are visited periodically. Generally these are quite satisfactory.

The Slaughter-houses in the district are out of use, due to the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940, the slaughtering being carried out at centralised premises in Leigh.

The food condemned as unfit for human consumption was as follows:—

9 tins Cooked Ham	97 lbs.
13 tins Luncheon Meat	18 lbs.
29 tins Stewed Steak	29 lbs.
1 tin Jellied Veal	6 lbs.
1 tin Pork	1½ lbs.
Perk Sausage	10 lbs.
8 tins Beef Loaf	6 lbs.
88 tins Blackcurrant Puree	66 lbs.

20 tins Jam	36 lbs.
Dried Apricots	20 lbs.
36 tins Greengages	33 lbs.
35 tins Red Plums	37 lbs.
3 tins Apricots	3 lbs.
9 tins Damson	9 lbs.
3 tins Grapes	5½ lbs.
2 tins Red Currants	1 lb.
4 tins Gooseberries	4 lbs.
1 tin Blackcurrants	1 lb.
1 tin Strawberries	1 lb.
5 tins Bilberries	5 lbs.
5 tins Peas	3½ lbs.
8 tins Chocolate Spread	4 lbs.
86 packets Cheese	16 lbs.
197 tins Miscellaneous Foodstuffs (Soups, etc.)	149 lbs.
4 tins Evaporated Milk	4 lbs.
46 tins Tomatoes	59 lbs.
1 jar Mince-meat	1 lb.

In addition, the following foodstuffs were returned to the Ministry of Food for processing:—

Beef	84 lbs.
Pork	152 lbs.
Butter	4 lbs.

Milk Supply.

There are 18 farms in the district with an approximate total of 250 cows. 59 milk shops are registered for the sale of bottled milk only. In addition, 3 Dealers' Licences for distribution of "Tuberculin Tested," 5 Licences for "Pasteurised" and 3 Licences for "Accredited" Milk were issued by the Council.

Action taken by local authority in relation to:—

(a) Raw Milk:

(i) Tuberculosis—biological tests—

No. of samples 39. No. positive 6. No. negative 33.

(ii) Methylene Blue Test—

No. of samples 39. No. satisfactory 39. No. unsatisfactory nil.

(iii) Sediment tests—

No. of samples nil. No. satisfactory nil. No. unsatisfactory nil

(b) "Heat treated" milk:

(i) Phosphatase test—

No. of samples 4. No. satisfactory 4. No. unsatisfactory nil.

(ii) Turbidity test—

No. of samples nil. No. satisfactory nil. No. unsatisfactory nil.

(iii) Tuberculosis—

(iv) Tuberculosis—

No. of samples nil. No. positive — No. negative —

Milk Supply.

All the farms are connected to the town's water supply.

49 samples of milk were submitted for the presence of tubercle bacilli, of which 47 were found to be negative and 2 positive, and these latter were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

49 other samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

No. of notifications of tuberculous milk forwarded to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries—2.

Results of Ministry investigations during the year arising from notifications by the local authority—

No. of veterinary inspections—12.

No. of cases where animals seized under Tuberculosis Order, 1938—6.

No. of animals seized—14.

No. of cases reported negative where animals had been sold prior to investigation—3.

No. of cases reported negative, no animals seized—nil.

Bakehouses.

22 Bakehouses are registered in the district, and are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Ice Cream.

47 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. So far as possible, registrations are restricted to the sale of "pre-packed" ices, or to where "cold-mix" is used. In three instances only is the "hot-mix" used for sale on the premises.

All the premises are visited periodically, and the requirements of the Ice Cream Regulations and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are insisted upon.

49 samples were submitted for examination, of which 47 attained Gr. 1 and two Gr. 3.

Food Premises.

All shops, stalls, vans, food stores, food preparing premises, are inspected regularly as part of routine work.

Improvements, particularly in respect to cleanliness and washing facilities, have been obtained in a number of instances.

The requirements of the Lancs. C.C. (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, as to registrations of food premises, etc., are carried out.

Clean Food Campaign.

General advice and assistance to shopkeepers and food handlers is given by the Sanitary Inspectors when visiting the premises, and pamphlets have been distributed. Clean Food Bye-laws are now in operation, and, generally speaking, are favourably accepted by the food handlers.

Food Adulteration.

The Lancs. County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for this work, and this Council the co-opting body. The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

A total of 105 samples was obtained; of these 54 were of milk, and the 51 others comprised:—

2 Beef Sausage.	2 Baking Powder.
3 Oatmeal.	1 Luncheon Meat (canned).
3 Gravy Browning.	1 Ham & Veal Loaf (canned).
5 Fish Paste.	2 Olive Oil.
1 Seidlitz Powder.	2 Glycerin of Borax.
1 Glaubers Salt.	1 White Pepper.
2 Meat Pies.	2 Ice Cream.
2 Self Raising Powder.	2 Coffee.
1 Aspirin Tablets.	3 Cocoaz.
3 Epsom Salts.	2 Blanc Mange Powder.
2 Compound Syrup of Figs.	1 Chicory and Coffee Extract
2 Salad Cream.	mixture (dry).
2 Flour.	2 Cheese.
	1 Mincedmeat.

All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine, with the exception of the following:—

Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
1 Formal Milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 4 per cent. extraneous water	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 11.6 per cent. fat	Vendor notified and further samples obtained.
1 Beef Sausage	Meat content 48.5 per cent. deficient minimum percentage of meat	No action taken.
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 3.3 per cent. fat	Vendor notified.
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 13.3 per cent. fat	Vendor notified.
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 3.3 per cent. fat	Vendor notified.
1 Baking Powder	Deficient 1.2 per cent. of the minimum percentage of available carbon dioxide and sample slightly caked	Stocks withdrawn and destroyed.

SECTION F.

Housing.

SECTION F.

HOUSING.

	Traditional Permanent Houses.	Pre- fabricated Permanent	Flats.
Number of New Houses erected during the year:—			
(i) By the Local Authority	36	—	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	3	—	—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	877
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1588
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	13
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	32
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	585

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	468
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	98
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	98
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Numbers of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

E.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	No figures available.
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	

General Inspections.

Houses (including re-visits)	1297
Newly infected houses	261
Schools	35
Factories and Workplaces	161
Bakehouses	287
Food preparing places	270
Dairies	208
Miscellaneous	345
Shops	480
Total	3344

And in connection with these inspections, the following nuisances and defects were found and remedied, viz.:—

House roofs in need of repair	95	94
Defective W.C.'s.	67	67
Choked or defective drains	68	68
Defective plaster of walls, etc.	135	130
Insanitary condition of yards	11	11
House walls damp	74	72
Defective eaves gutters	102	99
Defective window frames, sash cords, etc.	73	72
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	29	29
Miscellaneous (floors, stairs, burst pipes, etc.)	243	241
	<hr/> 897	<hr/> 883

Arising from these nuisances and defects, the following notices were served, viz.:—

Informal	....	....	....	....	268
Statutory	....	....	....	....	107

General Conditions.

As is usual with most industrial towns, there is in this district a large proportion of cottage property built in terraces. The average age of this type is from 70 to 80 years, and their condition is moderately well maintained. Other property, also in rows, of a better type, were built about 40 or 50 years ago. A fair number of these are owner-occupied and generally maintained in good condition.

Practically all houses erected since 1920 are of the semi-detached type.

There are no back-to-back houses in the district.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

In common with most towns, the shortage of houses remains acute. At the end of the year there were over 900 applications for Council houses.

The present requirements are approximately 580 additional houses, chiefly of the two-bedroomed type.

At the end of the year the erection of 46 dwellings was in progress, and a further scheme of 120 dwellings was contemplated.

Fitness of Houses.

Housing remains perhaps the greatest present day public health and social problem. The position and difficulties in the district are, by and large, as elsewhere in the country. When these difficulties resolve themselves demolition of unfit houses can be conducted on a more extensive scale.

Housing Inspection.

Little change is to be reported in the Housing conditions generally.

Housing inspection continued to be one of the chief matters dealt with during 1951, although action under the Public Health and Housing Acts with respect to defective dwellings remained rather difficult, chiefly on account of shortage of materials and the high cost of labour. In many instances, property owners are very reluctant to carry out more than a minimum of repair work, as most of the rents are controlled at a level that does not permit of anything more than essential repairs.

Despite difficulties, some progress is being made in the carrying out of housing repairs, and the defects which accumulated during the war years, and the austerity period which followed, are gradually being overcome.

The task of alleviating the acute shortage of houses, which has been caused by the suspension of building during the war, and the curtailment that has arisen since, appears to be making little headway. On the other hand, the number of worn-out and unfit houses is slowly increasing. I estimate that there are over 70 houses in the town that require early demolition by reason of unfitness—other demolitions would follow as soon as practicable.

Any action re Clearance Areas must of necessity be of the most limited nature, owing to the difficulty of re-housing the occupants in the meagre allocation of new Council houses. Even the re-housing of the occupants of a single unfit house causes a strain to the already overburdened demand for new houses, for which there are at present over 900 genuine applications.

Overcrowding is not unusual, and serious cases are occasionally brought to light. The Council is anxious to give every assistance in these cases, but is unable to do very much because of the simple fact that houses are not available.

In view of the acute housing shortage, the consequent retention of unfit houses has an adverse effect on other property in the town, and it is not without some sense of frustration that the work connected with housing is being followed.

The possibility of an increased allocation of new houses would provide considerable encouragement in our efforts to improve matters in this direction.

It is estimated that 580 additional houses, chiefly of the two-bedroomed type, are urgently needed.

SECTION G.

*Atmospheric Pollution
and
Smoke Abatement.*

Atmospheric Pollution.

Deposit gauges are provided, in addition to lead peroxide apparatus at the two stations set up at the St. George's School and Alder House sites.

The readings obtained are as follows:—

Monthly Deposits in Tons per Square Mile and Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method.

	Rainfall in mm.s	pH	Tons per square mile			SO ₂ /mg./ day/1000 cm
			Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Solids	
Alder House.						
January	.... 89	3.6	11.94	8.79	20.73	22.3
February	.... 28	3.9	5.00	4.24	9.24	Result void
March	.... 48	4.2	16.25	4.65	20.90	19.0
April	.... 66	4.2	12.56	6.60	19.16	15.1
May	.... 68	4.8	16.76	5.71	22.47	11.0
June	.... 77	6.2	8.97	7.08	16.05	9.5
July	.... 47	6.7	17.24	4.89	22.13	7.2
August	.... 91	4.3	14.88	5.58	20.46	10.7
September	.... 88	3.9	7.43	11.19	18.62	9.4
October	.... 86	4.1	11.77	5.92	17.69	18.4
November	.... 78	4.3	11.80	8.93	20.73	22.3
December	.... 83	4.6	14.85	27.99	42.84	32.6
Totals	.... 849 mms. = 33.4 in.	4.56 mean	149.45	101.57	251.02	16.1 mean

St. George's School.

January	.... 85	3.7	17.57	14.10	31.67	31.0
February	.... 22	4.1	11.73	5.47	17.20	30.8
March	.... 46	4.2	14.51	5.59	20.10	Result void
April	.... 66	3.9	10.70	7.11	17.81	19.2
May	.... 72	5.1	11.54	6.73	18.27	15.5
June	.... 78	6.2	6.29	8.38	14.67	13.1
July	.... 30	5.0	7.22	5.19	12.41	9.9
August	.... 88	4.3	8.13	5.38	13.51	13.9
September	.... 94	4.3	4.71	12.28	16.99	10.2
October	.... 87	4.1	5.74	8.87	14.61	24.1
November	.... 71	4.3	5.78	7.46	13.24	21.3
December	.... 76	4.5	9.32	31.09	40.41	Result void
Totals	.... 815 mms. = 32.08 in.	4.88 mean	113.24	117.65	230.89	18.9 mean

As will be readily seen from the figures quoted, the amount of pollution in the St. George's School area varies from that at Alder House, which is only approximately three-quarters of a mile to the south-east.

This disparity is accounted for by the fact that St. George's School lies in close proximity to Bag Lane, which is a heavily industrialised area and contains most of the nut and bolt works in the town. In this area alone are over 30 chimneys used in connection with the forging process, and by reason of the peculiar construction of the furnaces or hearths, seldom exceed a height of 20 feet above ground level. Forced draught is applied to the furnaces, and the flame, along with metal scale, is carried up the chimney. As a result large quantities of soot, grit, oil and metallic particles are liberated into the atmosphere at a very low altitude. These particles, being heavier than air, fall in proximity to the works, according to the direction and velocity of the wind, thus creating a nuisance to the householders in the neighbourhood and to the town in general.

Full particulars of the observations are submitted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Fuel Research Station, London, of which this Council is a member of the Standing Joint Committee.

This branch of Public Health work is being pursued by Local Authorities in all parts of the country, and it is hoped that as a result of the collaborated efforts of Local Authorities, Industry, and the Fuel Research Station, considerable reduction of atmosphere pollution will be attained.

Smoke Abatement.

37 smoke observations were taken during the year, but considerable difficulties were encountered, due to inferior and unsuitable fuels, inexperienced stokers, "forcing" of plant, lack of replacements for worn-out parts, etc.

The local Gasworks continues to cause considerable nuisance by the emission of volumes of smoke during the retort-charging operations. The Council is anxious to secure the abatement of this nuisance, but this responsibility has now passed to the N.W. Gas Board.

Close co-operation is maintained with industrial firms in efforts to combat the smoke nuisance, but it would appear that only slight improvement can be made until normal pre-war conditions again prevail.

The time allowed for the emission of black smoke is limited to $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in any half-hour.

SECTION H.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 47.

SECTION H.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

It has not been necessary to take any action under the provisions of this section as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951,

SECTION I.

Shops Act.

SECTION I.

SHOPS ACT.

Acting under the Council's instructions with regard to the Shops Act, a total of 480 inspections were carried out.

Improvements were made in many instances, including the provision of hot water facilities, glass display cabinets as by way of preventing contamination, installation of impervious counter and table tops, etc.

Hygienic food storage facilities (including rat and fly proofing) have been advocated, and the cleansing and decoration of shops and store-rooms, where necessary, advised.

The ventilation and temperature of the shops have also received attention, and, as previously, gas or electric fires, or other means of heating, secured as indicated, the ventilation being improved where necessary and possible.

Sanitary accommodation has also received attention, repairs, cleansing, screening, etc., introduced as needed.

Lighting, washing facilities, seats for female employees, and facilities for taking meals, too, have received attention in accordance with the delegated duties of the Lancashire County Council. Most of the multiple firms make adequate provision for partaking meals, some providing staff-room facilities.

All shops employing female assistants are provided with seating accommodation.

Particulars re weekly half holiday, employment of young persons, and hours of employment were noted and duly forwarded to the Lancashire County Council.

The newly inaugurated Chamber of Trade is functioning satisfactorily, and relationship with the Chamber and the Council are very good.

